

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

8 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1915

8 PAGES

VOL XXVI. NO. 59

WOULD SETTLE SEA QUESTION BY MEDIATION

This Subject to Be Taken Up Today in Conference Between German Ambassador and American Secretary of State

SUBMARINES AND BRITISH BLOCKADES

United States Will Require Before Addressing Great Britain Assurances That Germans Will Not Attack Unarmed Ships

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Count Von Bernstorff will present to Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow the view that Germany's reply to the American note was intended to pave the way for negotiations on the part of the United States with Great Britain as well as Germany to adjust questions that have arisen over contraband and submarines, affecting the rights of neutrals. The ambassador is sure his government will accept a tender of good offices for mediation in this dispute.

This would involve the acceptance by Great Britain of the services of the United States as a mediator to bring about the termination of the British order-in-council as well as Germany's submarine attacks on merchantmen. The German ambassador for several days has been anxious to see Secretary Lansing but the latter expressed a preference not to discuss the German reply until he had examined it carefully.

Today, Mr. Lansing met the ambassador at a club and set tomorrow as the date for the conference. The ambassador is confident his government emphasized in its last note a willingness to work "hand to hand" with the American government for the establishment of the freedom of the seas with the exception of purpose of entering into negotiations now on the entire question of maritime warfare.

Officials of the American government in the last few days have heard reports concerning a possible mediation of the question but they always have indicated that the negotiations along such lines could be begun only if assurances that in the meantime German submarine commanders would be guided by the principles for which the United States is contending—that Americans on belligerent ships which are unarmed, and do not resist capture, shall be not endangered. In official German quarters here, however, emphasis is placed on the fact that Germany in the last month has not torpedoed even the enemy ships without warning and that this practice will very probably be continued. The treatment the American government will give the Lusitania case in the next note is causing concern, even in German quarters. It is not believed that the German ambassador will discuss this phase with Mr. Lansing tomorrow but he said he believed his government would not be opposed to further negotiations over the sinking of the Lusitania.

The London Misconstruction
LONDON (Friday) July 16.—Financial News displays with great prominence reports "from quarters in close touch with German sources information" that Germany is making "tentative peace proposals" through the United States.

BOMB EXPLODED

This Elevator Held Grain for European Export

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, July 15.—An explosion wrecked the steel and concrete grain elevator at Weehawken and severely injured six persons. The elevator was owned by the West Shore railroad. The police are investigating whether a bomb or grain dust caused the damage. The elevator had been hauling much grain for export to Europe since the war.

COMMUNICATIONS NOT PRIVILEGED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

DENVER, July 15.—A pledge, however solemn, to keep a secret which the law requires, shall be revealed is not binding, legally or morally according to the ruling of Judge Perry in district court. Under the same ruling a newspaper man cannot legally or morally claim the privilege of refusing to reveal a source of information upon which a published story is based.

These interpretations of law were laid down when the court found Arthur MacLennan, managing editor of the Denver Times \$250 and costs for contempt of court in refusing to tell the recent grand jury where he learned certain alleged facts regarding the now famous "package of money" incident in last winter's session of the Colorado general assembly.

GERMANS MAKE SWOOP ON THE POLISH CAPITAL VON HINDENBURG AGAIN

FORTIFIED STEAMER

New York, July 15.—As a protection against gunfire from submarines, with a shelter of sandbags piled along her decks, the White Star liner Baltic sailed for Liverpool with 314 passengers and a full cargo, a part of which consisted of ammunition and war supplies. Precautionary measures were taken by the officials to protect the ship before sailing.

KRUPP WORKS IN THE SHADOW OF BIG STRIKE

Several Regiments Moving to the Vicinity of Threatened Disturbance Which Would Interfere With Germans' Military Plans

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

GENEVA, July 15.—Report has reached Basel that a big strike is threatened at the Krupp works at Essen, the movement being headed by the Union Metallurgical workers and the Association of Mechanics. They demand higher wages because of the cost of living and shorter hours because of the great strain under which they work, the report says. The workers are said to be in an angry mood and threaten the destruction of machinery unless their demands are granted immediately. They have been put off three months by promises. The advice added that several high officials have arrived at the Krupp works in an effort to straighten out matters and calm the workers and that Bertha Krupp is expected to visit the plant and use her great influence with the workers.

The Frankfurter Gazette according to news reaching Basel has warned the administration of the Krupp plant of the seriousness of the situation and advised that the men's demands be granted. Meanwhile, the report states, several regiments have moved to the vicinity of works in the event of a strike resulting.

WEARY OF PETROGRAD

Probability that American Ambassador Will Resign

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Reports that Ambassador Marve at Petrograd might resign, gained circulation when it became known that Mrs. Marve, on her return to Washington recently told friends, including a subordinate official of the state department, that it was very probable that her husband would resign soon that a successor be appointed. No official knowledge of Marve's intention has come either to the White House or the state department. The first intimation of it came in a published report that Mrs. Marve was understood to have told friends that she would not return to Petrograd.

SHRINERS ELECT BUFFALO

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

SEATTLE, July 15.—Buffalo was selected today for the next Shriner convention. Ismaila Temple, Buffalo will ask that the convention be held early in September while the Toronto convention is in progress. It has pledged \$75,000 for the entertainment.

ARIZONA MEN TAKE STAND IN BIG PASSENGER RATE FIGHT

(Special to The Republican.)

CHICAGO, July 15.—The greater part of today was devoted to the Arizona situation in this western passenger rate case. Chairman P. A. Jones of the Arizona corporation commission, showed by witnesses Sangster and Betts that the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe are earning in excess of eight per cent on common stock and that the rates per mile from Chicago and Kansas City to Arizona are thirty to fifty per cent higher than to other intermediate states and the coast. The rate from Kansas City to Phoenix he maintained, should be reduced from forty-three to twenty-seven dollars instead of increased to forty-seven dollars as proposed in order to put Arizona on a parity with Utah and Montana, to California. It was conceded that Arizona made a strong showing.

The Mississippi valley states' testimony will consume the rest of the week. It is estimated that the proposed rates will increase the railroads' revenue twenty million dollars

Movement Which Has Surprised London Military Critics Believed to Be Part of His Program to Astonish the World

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF WAR

Both Sides Are Claiming Advantages on the Western Front and in Operations in the Vicinity of the Dardanelles

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, July 15.—Abandoning for the moment an attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south, the Germans probably under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who it was reported said a few days ago that he would shortly astonish the world, have renewed the attack upon the Polish capital from the north. They have not only captured a large number of prisoners south of Kolno, according to a Berlin report, but they have occupied Praszna, a fortified town fifty miles north of Warsaw, which was taken by von Hindenburg in his great drive from East Prussia last winter but was retaken by the Russians in a counter offensive. This move has taken military critics as a complete surprise.

Germany's claim of success in the east is confirmed in a measure by a Russian official report yesterday which stated that the Russians in the face of strong German forces would withdraw to the second line of entrenchments. It was generally supposed that General von Mackensen would after being strengthened, continue to attempt to reach the Lublin-Chelm railway thus forcing the evacuation of Warsaw. The new offensive will probably be general and will extend from the Baltic across the East Prussian border to the Vistula west of Warsaw for all the Russian troops in this sector must be kept busy to prevent them from concentrating at the point where the Germans hope to break through.

This is the second time von Hindenburg has tried this. His last effort while he freed East Prussia of Russians and the Germans an immense number of men and very nearly involved them in disaster owing to the muddy conditions of the ground. Now, however, the Germans have only had roads or lack of roads to contend with. It is possible also that the Germans have built railways to the northern front as they have done in central Poland.

There was furious fighting on Monday for the hills defending Krithia on the Gallipoli peninsula and an Athens dispatch says that the allies captured the hill while Constantinople reports that the allies were repulsed with heavy loss.

In France the Argonne district continues the scene of most sanguinary fighting but concerning the operations here as elsewhere in the west, official accounts are as contradictory as usual. Confirmation was received tonight from General Hamilton of the success of the allies were reported to have achieved in Gallipoli peninsula. According to the report two lines of Turkish trenches were captured, together with 400 prisoners. The Turks on the other hand claim they have repulsed the allies' attacks.

As was expected, the progress against the Turks is very slow but the strong naturally fortified positions they hold. But the British military authorities express satisfaction that with the gain of an occasional line of trenches they are relying on breaking the morale of the Turks and the exhaustion of their supply of ammunition.

Germany's eagerness to have Rumania allow the passage of ammunition through that country to Turkey is taken to mean that the supply is running short.

AN INNOCENT INDIAN

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

DENVER, July 15.—Tee Ne Gat, the Pitte Indian, was found not guilty of murder in the federal court. He was accused of murdering Juan Chacon, a Mexican shepherd, in southwestern Colorado.

GERMAN REGRET FOR ASSAULT ON NEBRASKAN

Liability Admitted, But Action of Submarine Commander Held to Be Justified—Further Correspondence on Subject

PAY PROMISED FOR DAMAGES

But in the View of This Country There is a Question of Principle Governing Such Incidents, to Be Settled

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Although officials are pleased by the receipt of a memorandum from Ambassador Gerard, transmitting Germany's admission of liability and expression of regret for the attack by a German submarine on the American steamer Nebraska, they have practically decided that the legal points raised by the incident would require the despatch of a note on the subject, further to conserve American rights in the war zone.

As in the case of the sinking of the William P. Frye, the German government expressed regret at the occurrence, and offered to compensate American citizens for the losses sustained, but the action of the German submarine commander was declared to be justified under the circumstances. To admit this officials here say, would establish a dangerous precedent. Germany in the Frye case contended that it was a fair inference from the language of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 that an American ship, carrying contraband, could be destroyed if there was no other way to stop the transportation of contraband. The United States vigorously objects to this construction of the treaty, and in the case of the Nebraska probably will be content to insist that an attack, even though payment is assured and regrets expressed is, nevertheless, an illegal act under international law and the treaty relations between the United States and Germany.

Officials have taken the view that the case of the Nebraska proves conclusively that a merchantman must be seized in order to determine its nationality and the character of its cargo before being attacked. Some high officials do not believe the United States would insist that in exercising the right of visit a submarine commander would actually be required to board the merchantman, but would hold that the ship would be "seized" by signaling, warning to stop, asking for the submission of its papers to the submarine commander. This was done recently in the case of the American bark Normandy which was halted by a German submarine and allowed to proceed.

The text of the memorandum follows:

The German government received from newspaper reports intelligence (Continued on Page Four)

Welsh Miners Overwhelmingly Vote A Strike

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, July 15.—With the exception of two small colonies in the Rhondda district employing about 500, all the coal mines in South Wales from which comes coal for the British navy, are idle. The miners, despite the action of the government in bringing the industry under the munitions of war act, the entreaties of responsible labor leaders, and their own executive council, voted not to accept the recommendations to continue work until an agreement is concluded.

The delegates, voting for the strike represented 88,950 men, and those against the strike 41,500. The extremists are in a large majority. Business on the Cardiff Coal Exchange has ceased, owing to the government requisition for the delivery of all available supplies while the shipping and railways, which depend upon the mines also, had little to do today. There is a general impression however, that the strike will not last long but that the men after a short holiday, perhaps over the week end, will return to work. All the responsible labor leaders in the country are opposed to the strike.

PUT PHOENIX ON THE MAIN LINE

Attend the big public main-line dinner at the new assembly hall of the Chamber of Commerce Building, Friday, July 23. Now for a pull altogether.

AUSTRIA'S COMPLAINT AGAINST WAR METHODS OF THE ALLIED ENEMY

Hardly a Rule of Civilized Warfare, It is Declared in the Collection of Evidence, Has Escaped Violation

PEACEFUL CITIZENS DEPRIVED OF RIGHTS

Reply to the English and French Contentions That When Savage Tribes Are at War Rules Go by the Board

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Austria-Hungary's indictment of the methods of warfare of her enemies, giving scores of instances of "barbarous treatment" of nationals and prisoners and breaches of international law, was made public today in a "Red Book" issued by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through its Embassy here.

The publication is called a "collection of evidence" and is divided into four parts.

"The first two parts," says a prefatory note introducing numerous depositions and affidavits, "contain evidence concerning the treatment of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and consular officers by the government officers of the hostile countries. The cases adduced deal with the violations of the most elementary rules of the right of hospitality, a right consecrated since the remotest antiquity and respected even by the uncivilized nations or tribes. Never before have so many cases of the violation of this right been instances. In several cases the illegal expulsion or arrest has preceded the actual state of war, a fact which still further aggravates the offense. The expulsion of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic agents from Morocco and Egypt, which is irreconcilable with existing international treaties, has been made the subject of protests lodged with the neutral Powers."

"The third part contains evidence of the treatment to which Austrian and Hungarian citizens have been subjected—in most cases before the opening of hostilities—in hostile countries. Even if it be conceded that the prevention of the enemy's nationals from joining the war is to a certain extent justifiable, the methods employed by the hostile countries, and especially the arrest and incarceration of aged men, sick persons, women and children, are contrary to the elementary usages of humanity. It was a French professor of law who thus defined such conduct: 'To inflict sufferings on defenseless citizens of the enemy without imperative reasons is to revert to barbarism.'"

The fourth part comprises authentic proofs of violations of the laws of warfare. From the evidence published herewith the conclusion is inevitable that there is hardly a rule of warfare, which has not been violated repeatedly by the hostile armies. To the numerous cases of disregard of the regulations concerning the use of prohibited projectiles, contained in The Hague agreement about the laws and practices of warfare on land, and of the Geneva convention, must be added the unspeakable outrages of which the Serbian and Montenegrin troops have been guilty. This ruthless illegal way of conducting war operations, and the cruel and treacherous participation of the entire population in acts of war, certify once more the lapse from civilization which the (Continued on Page Four)

RENEWAL OF PROTEST AGAINST ARMS SHIPMENTS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The United States within another fortnight will probably send a reply to the note recently received from the Austro-Hungarian government which contended that the extensive shipment of war supplies from this country to the allies is "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality." Unofficially word came that Turkey will follow Germany and Austria in making representations on this subject. Should the Turkish note arrive, the answer will be delayed so as to simultaneously inform the German allies of the unalterable view of the United States on arms shipments.

While Germany admitted in diplomatic correspondence with the United States, the legal right of individuals in a neutral country to sell munitions to belligerents, some emphasis is placed on the supernatural growth of American industries for the manufacture of arms and explosives. In the Austrian note, extracts of which appeared in the dispatches from Amsterdam, this idea is developed almost entirely to the exclusion of the legal question involved. It points out

HARPING ON PEACE

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—In a lecture on "causeless war" at a civic meeting at Exposition Park, former Secretary Bryan this afternoon reiterated his statement that there was no difference between him and the president as to the purpose of maintaining peace. He said the only differences were in the methods to be followed. Late tonight he went to the San Diego exposition for a few days.

WORLD STARS FOR PHOENIX LUBIN FILMS

Arrangements Being Made to Bring Pre-eminent Dramatic Stars to Interpret Leading Characters in Notable Film Dramas

Romaine Fielding has been promoted to feature director for the Lubin company and will devote his entire attention to the direction of the notable features which will be produced in the near future. Features which it is expected will have for their principal interpreters, stars of such great magnitude as Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin in "The Great Divide" for instance. A picture drama which is particularly adapted to Arizona scenery.

Other stars whom it is expected will appear in the special features now scheduled by the Phoenix Lubin company under the direction of Mr. Fielding are Miss Frances Starr and Blanche Bates.

Miss Starr is David Belasco's foremost star and is acknowledged to have attained heights not yet reached by any of the modern American actresses. Her latest creation was the title role in "Marie Odile" the most sensational success of last season in New York. Miss Bates has long been acknowledged as one of the foremost stars of the American stage. Under the direction of Charles Frohman and David Belasco she has created some of the greatest roles in recent years. It was she who created the leading roles in "Madame Butterfly" and "The Girl of the Golden West," two plays that so greatly impressed Puccini, the noted Italian composer that he turned them into operas, the most successful he ever composed. It was Miss Bates too, who created the role of "Cigarette" in the Belasco dramatization of Ouida's "Under Two Flags" with its wonderful desert sand storm scenes, and it is quite likely that this will be one of the plays in which she will appear on the screen. Billy Burke, Frances McHenry, Adele Blood, Lillian Kemble and many others are on the list of notables to appear in these plays.

The production of these pictures in Phoenix means that these great artists will spend a large part of their time here, and will bring more desirable publicity to this city. What Phoenix especially needs is more Romaine Fielding's. His hard work and progressiveness has already done much for this city, and is bound to bring success not only to himself but to his excellent company as well, and more than that, it means profit and prosperity for the citizens of the Salt River Valley in many different ways.

TO BOSS TO BUILD HOME SUBMARINES

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Because one company secured rights to build submarines of a successful type for a European belligerent, it will be unable to submit bids now and Secretary Daniels postponed until September 29 the opening of bids for sixteen submarines authorized by the last congress.

Daniels acted, it is understood, upon the strong recommendation of the advisory council which discussed the matter. Some emphasis is placed on the department was glad to see large ship building companies entering the submarine field. Heretofore the competition has chiefly been between smaller concerns, he said, and the time required for construction, limited to a maximum of two years by contracts, had seemed excessive.

MR. FIELDING CARRIES LIGHT INTO DARKNESS

Managing Director of Lubin Company Gives to the Photo-Play World Something New, a Portable Electric Light Plant

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE

To Be Used in Production of "Great Divide," in Which Stellar Attractions Will Appear Under Mr. Fielding's Direction

For the first time in history an independent travelling power plant complete has been built, for the purpose of taking moving pictures at night. It is absolutely without precedent and will, without a doubt be a model for other companies to follow in the near future as it is invaluable for field work where it is impracticable to run wires for miles in order to get night photography. Mr. Fielding has taken the responsibility of building this plant on his own shoulders so that he might prove his theory of its practicability before informing Mr. Lubin, Mr. Lowry and Mr. Singh, his generals of the eastern plant of his determination to get effects which heretofore have been deemed impossible.

Some two years ago while Mr. Fielding was located with his company in Prescott, he explored numerous caves between that point and Ash Fork and found stalactites and other "tips in many unique caves. At that time he made the remark: "Some day I hope to have a power plant that I can bring up here and incorporate these beautiful sets in some photoplay." Since that time he has studied the different methods of transporting such a plant and finally concluded that he would mount one on his big Mitchell motor car. This, however, was after running wires for miles to the river in order to secure pictures and after having talked with Mr. Ensign of the New State Electric Company.

Mr. Fielding told Mr. Ensign what he wanted and Mr. Ensign, after thinking it over, said that he considered it practical and would undertake to turn over a plant consisting of a 35 h. p. motor, four cylinder auto type engine, equipped with a Bosch magnet, a Pierce governor and an Ensign carburetor. The generator is a General Electric, C. V. E. compound wound, 125 volts direct current, it is the capacity of ten kilowatts and is good for fifty per cent overload for an hour at any time. Both the generator and engine are mounted on a solid cast iron box ribbed plate, which insures perfect alignment and rigidity. The engine and generator shafts are directly connected with flange couplings in which are placed eight pins on which are four solid leather links, which take all of the driving strain of the whole unit, so that there is no metallic connection between the engine and generator. This insures a perfect freedom of action, due to the magnetic centering of the armature in its field, with no undue strain, and thrust or pull on the engine bearings.

To insure the proper cooling of the engine and generator, a water tank which is connected directly with the radiator is used and a pump on the engine circulates the water through both the radiator and tank. A separate tank for gasoline is also a part of the equipment. The Ensign carburetor used in the engine is the invention of O. H. Ensign of Los Angeles (a brother of F. H. Ensign, the designer of the plant mentioned above). These carburetors are made in that city by the Ensign Carburetor company, who have their factory at No. 712 Main street.

The generator has a special switch-board on which the different lines of circuits can be run in places where artificial light is required for photoplay work. The plant is also equipped with a 12-inch navy searchlight. (Continued on Page Three)